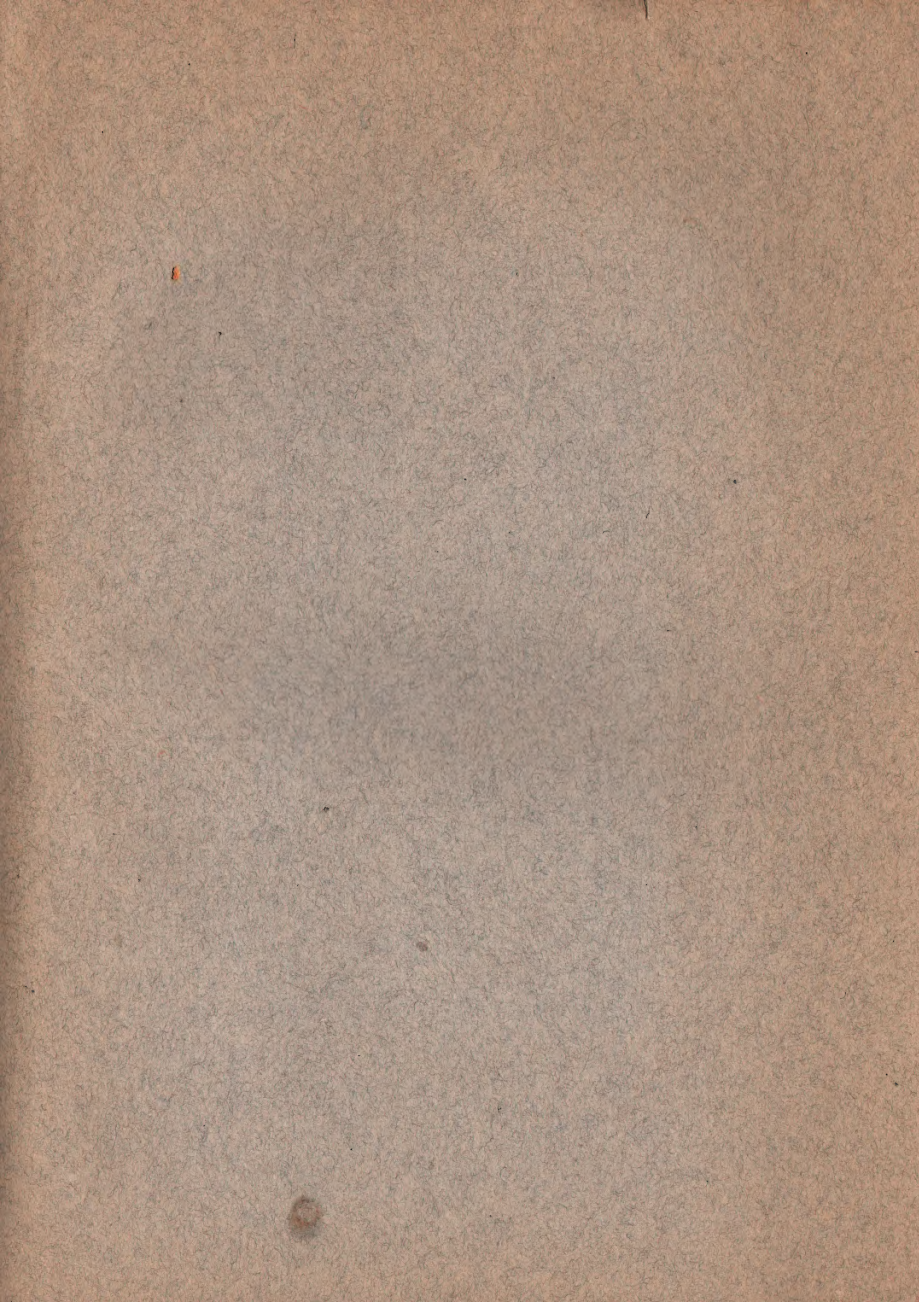
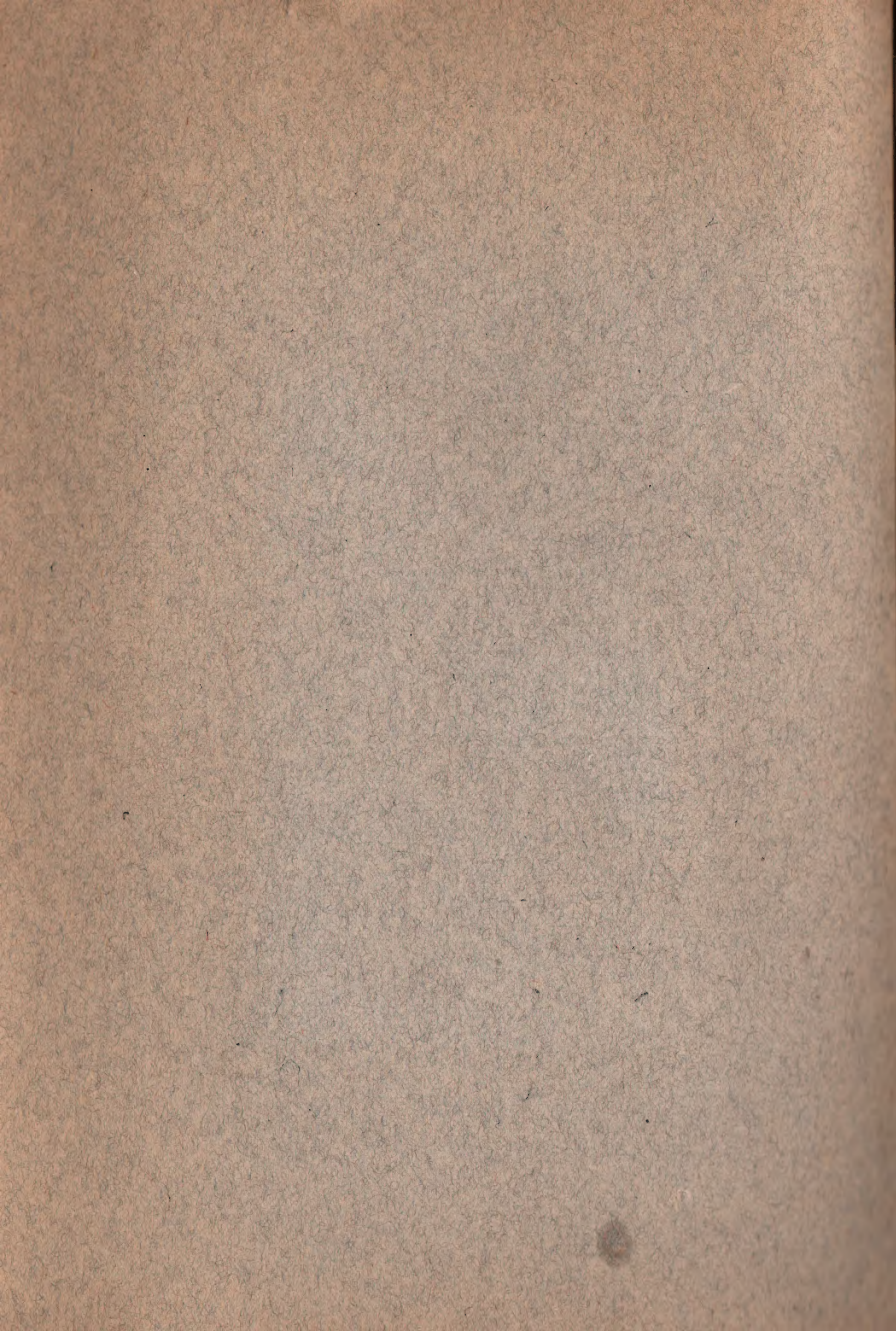


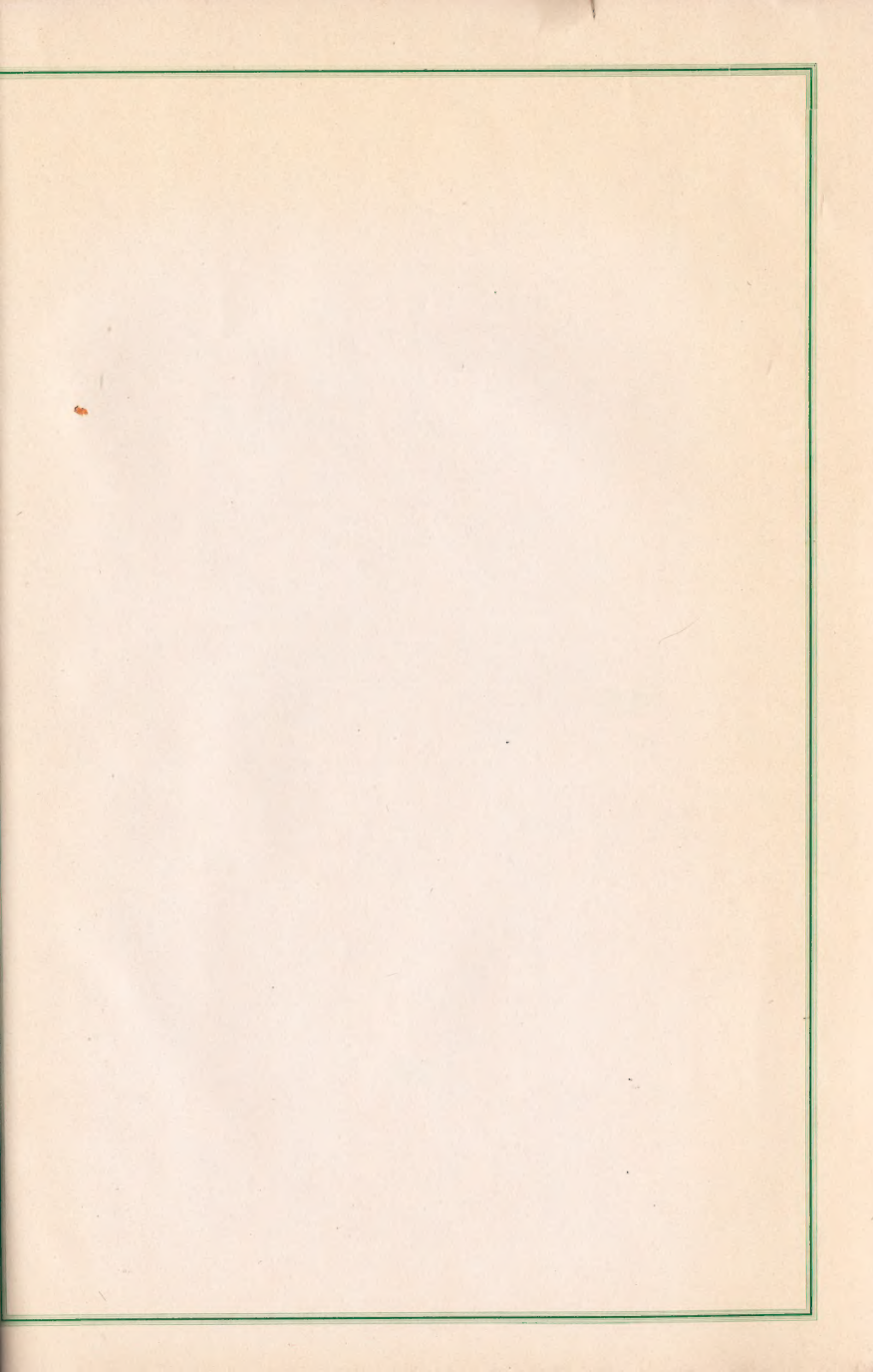
Amawalk
Nursery
1918

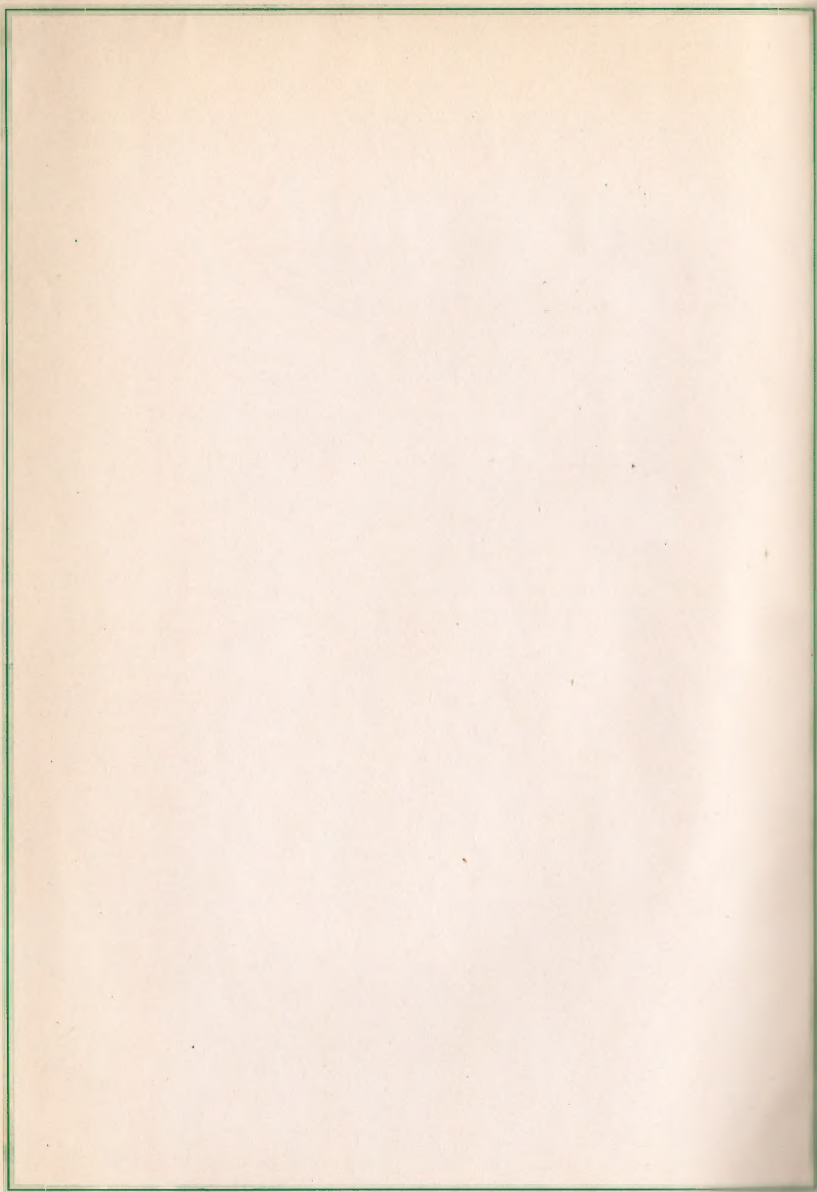
AMAWALK NURSERY

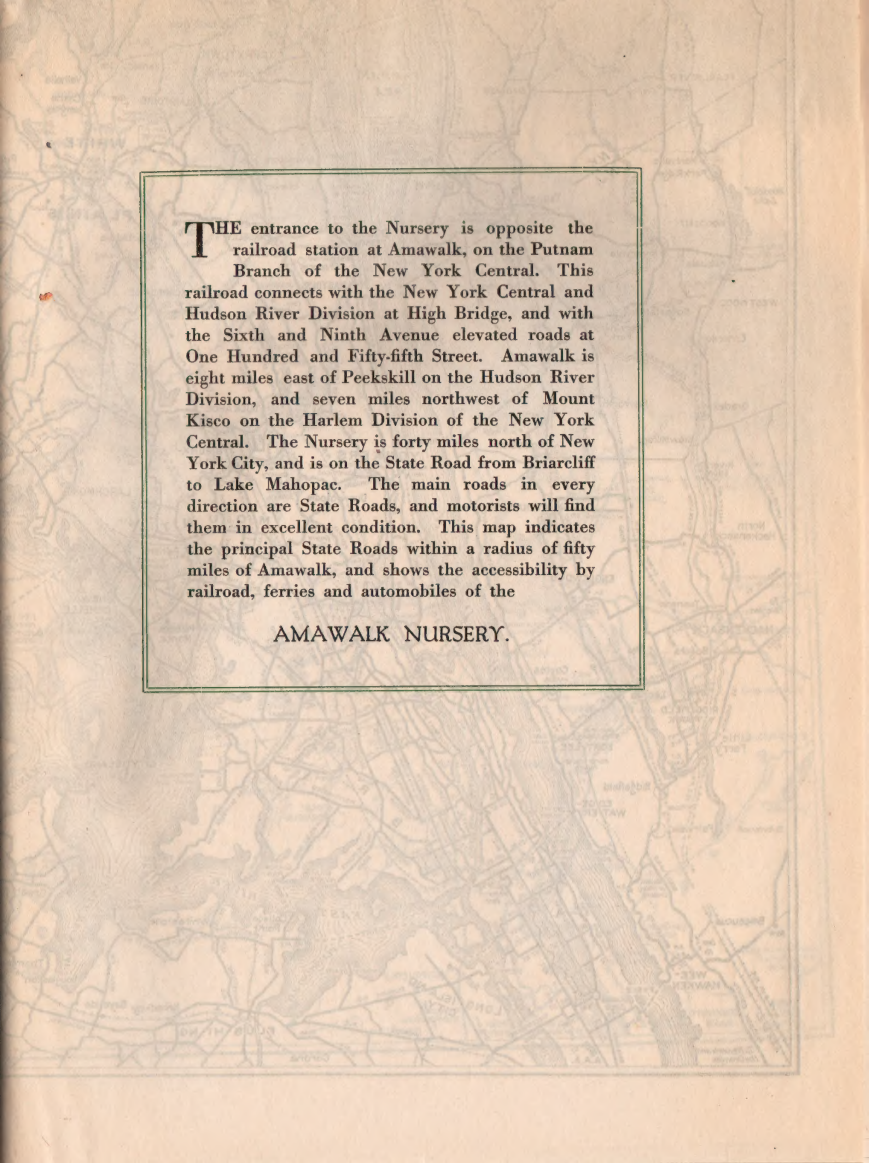










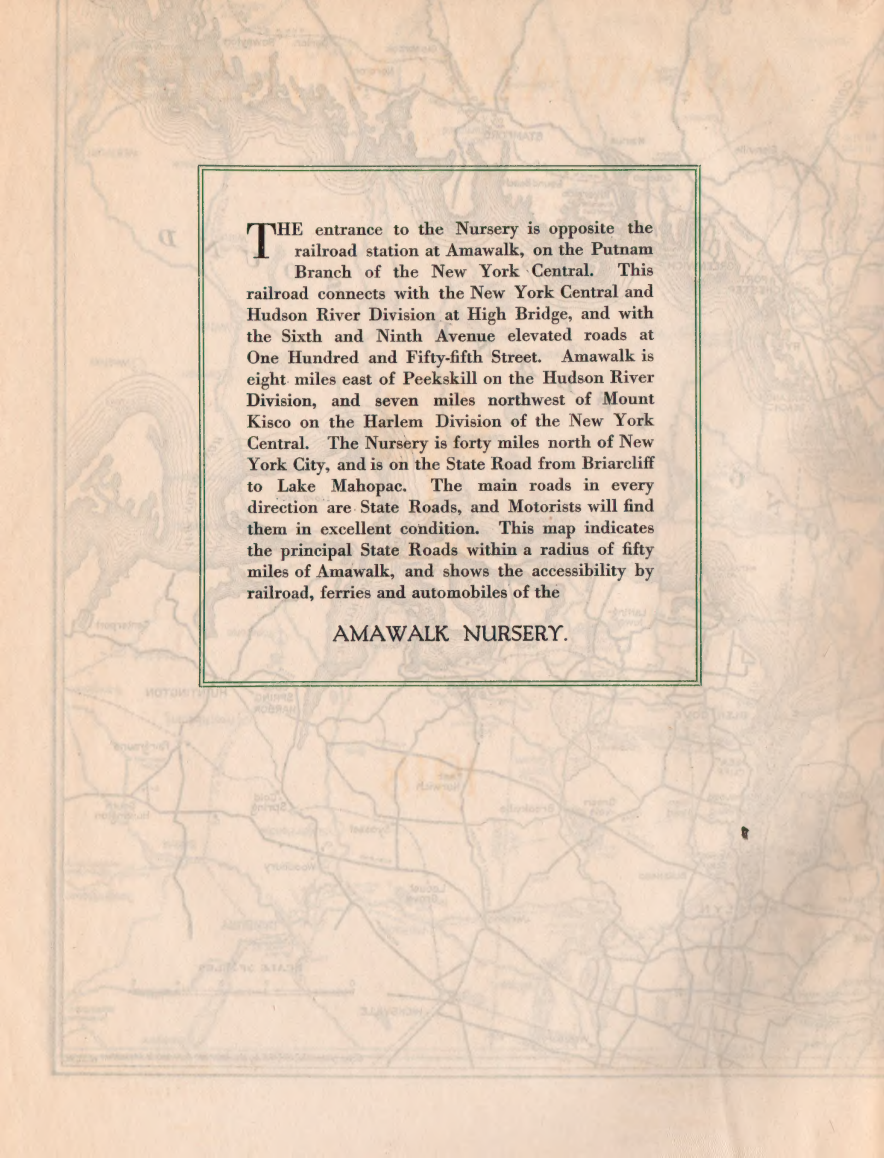


THE entrance to the Nursery is opposite the railroad station at Amawalk, on the Putnam Branch of the New York Central. This railroad connects with the New York Central and Hudson River Division at High Bridge, and with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Amawalk is eight miles east of Peekskill on the Hudson River Division, and seven miles northwest of Mount Kisco on the Harlem Division of the New York Central. The Nursery is forty miles north of New York City, and is on the State Road from Briarcliff to Lake Mahopac. The main roads in every direction are State Roads, and motorists will find them in excellent condition. This map indicates the principal State Roads within a radius of fifty miles of Amawalk, and shows the accessibility by railroad, ferries and automobiles of the

AMAWALK NURSERY.







THE entrance to the Nursery is opposite the railroad station at Amawalk, on the Putnam Branch of the New York Central. This railroad connects with the New York Central and Hudson River Division at High Bridge, and with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Amawalk is eight miles east of Peekskill on the Hudson River Division, and seven miles northwest of Mount Kisco on the Harlem Division of the New York Central. The Nursery is forty miles north of New York City, and is on the State Road from Briarcliff to Lake Mahopac. The main roads in every direction are State Roads, and Motorists will find them in excellent condition. This map indicates the principal State Roads within a radius of fifty miles of Amawalk, and shows the accessibility by railroad, ferries and automobiles of the

AMAWALK NURSERY.

AMAWALK NURSERY

INC.

LOCATED AT AMAWALK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y.

SPECIMEN EVERGREEN
AND DECIDUOUS TREES



1918

MISS EVELYN W. SMITH
President

STEPHEN BRADLEY
Superintendent

MRS JEROME MONKS
Vice-President

Telephone
YORKTOWN 128

Copyright 1918
by the
Amawalk Nursery
Inc.

1918

CONTENTS.

Instructions for reaching Nursery.	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Map	<i>Frontispiece</i>
	PAGE
Introduction.	6
Avenues	8
Deciduous Trees	14
Evergreens	22
Hedges and Windbreaks	30
Prices	34
Deliveries	34
Shipping	34
Guarantee	34
Sizes and Prices of Trees	35
Instructions for Planting	46

THE AMAWALK NURSERY

Introduction.

THE Amawalk Nursery, which covers 250 acres and includes 250,000 trees, was established in 1903 for the purpose of producing Specimen Evergreen and Deciduous Trees. When we use the term Specimen Trees, we mean trees that are practically perfect; trees that will be useful and ornamental from the beginning; trees that, properly planted, will develop rapidly and increase in beauty as they grow older, and that, barring unusual accidents and disease, will live until they die of old age, requiring no attention at any stage from the hands of a tree surgeon.

To produce good roots and vigorous growth in our trees, the ground is prepared with much care. It is plowed and cross-plowed repeatedly. It is subsoiled and fertilized heavily. The trees are planted unusually wide apart, and as they grow are frequently root-pruned and transplanted. Experts prune off imperfect or badly formed branches and otherwise correct any inclination towards crookedness or ugliness. Thus cared for, they develop rapidly and experience no setback after transplanting. It is only by such constant care and interest that we have been able to produce trees of greater strength, promise and beauty than are usually obtainable.

We are anxious to co-operate with our customers in making their planting a permanent success, and will advise them about the planting and care of their trees, either by letter or personal call, without cost.

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT
THE AMAWALK NURSERY
DURING 1917



Specimen Trees for Avenue Planting

IN growing trees for this purpose, the Amawalk Nursery has introduced a decidedly new feature. All landscape architects, park commissioners and estate owners know the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of perfectly matched specimen trees for planting along avenues and drives.

At Amawalk it is not necessary to search through several nursery blocks to select trees that you think will be of the same size. Here they have already been planted under ideal conditions for the express purpose of later bordering them along some magnificent avenue. They are given ample room on all sides, and are pruned sufficiently to make them develop evenly. We are now able to offer them in much larger sizes than are usually obtainable in nurseries. The prospective buyer can thus obtain trees all of an equal age and size. At the same time he can see growing at Amawalk the actual effect he wishes to produce.

Owing to the large ground area required and the consequent additional cultivation, this method is naturally much more expensive than growing trees in the conventional nursery blocks, but from the favor it has found with our customers we feel satisfied that we have solved a difficult problem in the right way.

The following photographs taken at the Nursery will give those who are unable to visit the Nursery some idea of the charm and dignity of our Avenues of Matched Specimens.



The Pyramidal Silver Maple is the most rapid growing avenue tree.
For description and prices see page 39.



The Pin Oak, with its symmetrical form and spreading branches, makes an avenue of great dignity.
For description and prices see page 40.



There is no avenue so typically American as that formed by our arching Elms.
For description and prices see page 37.



An avenue of Schwedler Maples gives a note of brilliant color.
For description and prices see page 39.



The Norway Maple is invaluable, as it thrives in exposed situations where no other avenue tree will grow.
For description and prices see page 38.



The American White Ash forms an avenue of unusual distinction.
For description and prices see page 35.

Specimen Deciduous Trees.

THE Specimen Deciduous Trees which we have listed under this heading are only those varieties which we have found to be absolutely hardy in this severe climate, and capable of being safely transplanted. We are naturally anxious to include for the benefit of our customers as many varieties as possible, but the practice of the Amawalk Nursery has always been never to offer for sale any tree that we are not convinced will thrive and make a vigorous growth when later transplanted to a park or private estate.

The greatest care has been taken in the growing of our deciduous trees to produce specimens that are in every way superior to the ordinary trees.

No owner should allow a tree to be planted, no matter how low the original cost, that does not fulfill the requirements of a specimen; that has not a large system of fibrous feeding roots; a sturdy, straight trunk, and a splendid, well formed, symmetrical head. All of our efforts and work since the first tree was planted at Amawalk have been directed to the growing of trees of this character.

We also wish to call your attention to the extra large sizes which we have listed in this catalogue, and which will save many years of tiresome waiting.



Specimen Norway Maple of six inch caliper.
For description and prices see page 38.



Showing how our trees are grown far apart and cultivated to insure
their perfect development.



Perfectly matched Lindens, ready for the various formal uses to which Lindens are adapted.
For description and prices see page 38.



The *Cercidiphyllum* forms the finest of the medium sized trees.
For description and prices see page 36.



A block of Small-leaved European Lindens.
For description and prices see page 38.



Splendidly developed Norway Maples, from five to six inch caliper.
For description and prices see page 38.



The Globe Headed Norway Maple is ideal for formal planting, needing no pruning to keep its dense, symmetrical form.

For description and prices see page 39.



The most picturesque of all trees, the Weeping Beech.
For description and prices see page 36.

Specimen Evergreen Trees.

IT is only in the comparatively recent years that the evergreens have assumed their present importance in landscape work. Their new value is perhaps the result of the increasing popularity of country estates which are occupied by their owners during the Winter months. The shape of evergreens and the diversity and warmth of their coloring, as well as their usefulness during the entire twelve months of the year, have assured and encouraged their use in all well considered gardens.

All the trees offered in this Catalogue are grown at Amawalk. Some have been trimmed into symmetrical shape for formal effects. Others are left to their natural beauty of form for lawn and mass planting. We have large numbers of Arborvitae, Hemlocks and Norway Spruce which have been especially prepared for hedge planting. These trees have been frequently sheared to make their growth thick to the tops, and will form impenetrable hedges as soon as planted.

We wish to again call your attention to the extra large sizes in which our specimen evergreens can be supplied. We have at Amawalk not a few large specimens, but thousands of fully developed, magnificent nursery grown trees. We might add that there is no comparison possible between a nursery grown tree, whose whole life has been a preparation for transplanting, and a tree moved from a field or forest without the years of previous care.



Showing the vigor and rugged growth of the Austrian Pine.
For description and prices see page 43.



We have one thousand Hemlocks as perfect in shape as this nine foot tree.
For description and prices see page 42.



This photograph shows the beauty of form as well as color of the Colorado Blue Spruce.
For description and prices see page 44.



A Retinospora Plumosa Aurea six feet high, with a spread of five feet.
For description and prices see page 44.



Retinospora Pisifera Aurca is the hardiest of the golden evergreens.
For description and prices see page 43.



Block of sheared evergreens for formal planting.



The Concolor is a rare evergreen of great beauty.
For description and prices see page 44.



We shear our Norway Spruce frequently to form this dense, full growth.
For description and prices see page 45.

HEDGES AND WINDBREAKS



Sheared Hemlocks, full and bushy to the tops, for hedge planting.

For description and prices see page 42.



Norway Spruce, 12 feet high, ready to form impenetrable hedges.
For description and prices see page 45.



The Blue Spruce, a native of the Colorado mountains, thrives in exposed situations.
For description and prices see page 44.



Cercidiphyllum planted as an informal screen.
For description and prices see page 36.



The more exposed the situation in which the Austrian Pine is grown, the finer tree it forms.
For description and prices see page 43.



There is no deciduous hedge tree which can compare with the European Beech.
For description and prices see page 35.

Prices for Trees and Delivery.

ALL the trees listed in this catalogue measure up to the highest requirements of Specimen Trees. No inferior trees are offered for sale.

The yearly output of the Amawalk Nursery is about 10,000 Specimen Evergreen and Deciduous Trees. To produce that number, we have growing about 250,000 trees of all sizes. As none but specimen trees are sold, the price per tree is the same regardless of the quantity ordered.

All prices are f. o. b. Amawalk.

We are glad to have people visit the Nursery and select their own trees. Orders by mail will receive the personal attention of the managers. Checks should be made payable to the Amawalk Nursery, Inc.

Deliveries can be made by freight, express, motor truck or wagon. For freight shipments the cars are packed on our own siding. We are therefore enabled to avoid extra handling and to insure the trees arriving in perfect condition. For less than carload shipments, packing is charged for at cost. For delivery by motor truck or wagon, cost price only is charged.

We guarantee that every tree leaving our Nursery is in the best condition obtainable by scientific care and handling. If it is correctly planted in a suitable location, and receives adequate attention thereafter, it will live. Obviously we have no control over the treatment of trees after they leave our hands, and we therefore do not guarantee their living.

Deciduous Trees

Namely, those that yearly drop their leaves

Ash—*Fraxinus*

AMERICAN WHITE. *Fraxinus Alba*

A fine, rapid growing native tree, which develops a straight and heavy trunk. This massive strength is a characteristic quality of the White Ash.

	Each
3 in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	\$6.00
3½ in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	9.00
4 in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	12.00
4½ in. cal., 25 ft. high.....	15.00
5 in. cal., 25 ft. high.....	20.00

WEeping. *Fraxinus Pendula*

A favorite in European gardens for forming arbors. It is one of the best weeping trees and grows very rapidly.

8 to 9 foot stems.

	Each
3½ in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	\$12.00
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	15.00

SINGLE-LEAF. *Fraxinus Monophylla*

A variety of Ash with a single instead of compound leaf. It is favorably known for city planting, owing to its ability to withstand smoke and gases.

	Each
2 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	5.00
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	6.00

Beech—*Fagus*

EUROPEAN. *Fagus Sylvatica*

The time is coming when the value of the European Beech will be as greatly appreciated in this country as it now is in England, where it is one of the favorite trees for

lawn and hedge planting. As a specimen it forms a large and majestic tree, with branches growing to the ground, in contrast to the maples, oaks and other high branched trees. For hedge planting it has no equal, making a beautiful, permanent and impenetrable barrier. The old leaves remain until they are forced off by the new ones in the spring, and it is therefore as useful as the evergreens for a screen during the winter.

	Each
1 in. cal., 5 ft. high.....	\$3.00
1½ in. cal., 7 ft. high.....	4.00
2 in. cal., 9 ft. high.....	6.00
2½ in. cal., 11 ft. high.....	8.00
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	11.00
3½ in. cal., 13 ft. high.....	14.00
4 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	18.00
4½ in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	22.00
5 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	26.00
5½ in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	30.00
6 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	35.00
6½ in. cal., 19 ft. high.....	40.00
7 in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	50.00
7½ in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	60.00
8 in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	70.00

For hedge planting:

5 ft. high, per 100.....	\$200.00
6 ft. high, per 100.....	250.00
7 ft. high, per 100.....	300.00
8 ft. high, per 100.....	400.00

These trees should be planted three feet apart.

FERN-LEAVED. *Fagus Sylvatica Heterophylla*

A variety of the European Beech, with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. It is a rare specimen and is undoubtedly one of the finest lawn trees.

	Each
6 ft. high.....	\$8.00
7 ft. high.....	10.00

WEeping. *Fagus Sylvatica Pendula*

The weeping variety of the European Beech. It is an unusually interesting tree and grows to large proportions with spreading branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	\$15.00
3 in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	20.00
3½ in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	25.00
4 in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	30.00
4½ in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	35.00

PURPLE. *Fagus Purpurea*

A purple form of the European Beech. The foliage in spring is rich crimson, changing later to a deep purple. Our trees were selected in England especially for their color.

	Each
1½ in. cal., 6 ft. high.....	\$5.00
2 in. cal., 8 ft. high.....	7.00
2½ in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	9.00
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	12.00
3½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	15.00
4 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	20.00
4½ in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	25.00

Birch—Betula

EUROPEAN CUT-LEAVED WEEPING. *Betula Laciniata Pendula*

The most graceful of the White Birches. It has long, drooping branches, silvery bark and delicately cut foliage.

	Each
5 in. cal., 26 ft. high.....	\$25.00
5½ in. cal., 28 ft. high.....	30.00
6 in. cal., 30 ft. high.....	35.00

EUROPEAN WHITE. *Betula Alba*

Of upright habit, with very deep green leaves, which form a striking contrast to the brilliant white bark.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	\$6.00
3 in. cal., 19 ft. high.....	8.00
3½ in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	10.00

PAPER BIRCH. *Betula Papyrifera*

The finest of our native White Birches. It grows to be a large tree with creamy white bark.

	Each
2 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	6.00
3 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	8.00
3½ in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	10.00

Catalpa

CHINESE. *Catalpa Bungei*

Used in formal gardening in place of the Bay Tree, as it has the same outline, but is absolutely hardy.

5 to 5½ foot stems.

	Each
2 in. cal., 7 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 8 ft. high.....	6.00
3 in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	8.00

Cercidiphyllum

JAPANESE. *Cercidiphyllum Japonicum*

This is a rare and interesting tree to plant for a low screen. It grows about twenty feet high and is very symmetrical in form, with branches growing to the ground. Its greatest beauty is the foliage. In the spring the young leaves are copper-colored and in the autumn they turn to unusual shades of purplish red and yellow.

	Each
7 ft. high.....	\$3.00
8 ft. high.....	5.00
9 ft. high.....	7.00
10 ft. high.....	9.00
11 ft. high.....	11.00
12 ft. high.....	13.00
15 ft. high.....	20.00
16 ft. high.....	25.00
17 ft. high.....	30.00
18 ft. high.....	35.00

Dogwood—Cornus

WHITE-FLOWERING. *Cornus Florida*

The most valuable of our flowering trees, being equally beautiful in the spring and fall. The large white blossoms appear in May and during the late summer and fall the berries and leaves turn a brilliant scarlet.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$4.00
6 ft. high.....	5.00
11 ft. high.....	15.00
12 ft. high.....	20.00
13 ft. high.....	25.00
14 ft. high.....	30.00

RED-FLOWERING. *Cornus Florida Rubra*

A rare and grafted form of Dogwood, which bears rose-red blossoms. When grouped with the white-flowering variety a beautiful effect is obtained.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$6.00
6 ft. high.....	8.00

Elm—Ulmus

AMERICAN. *Ulmus Americana*

The most characteristic of our native shade trees. It forms a noble avenue, the outward curve of the branches giving the effect of a Gothic arch.

	Each
2 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 13 ft. high.....	5.00
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	6.00
3½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	9.00
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	12.00
8 in. cal., 36 ft. high.....	60.00
8½ in. cal., 38 ft. high.....	70.00
9 in. cal., 40 ft. high.....	80.00

EUROPEAN. *Ulmus Campestris Latifolia*

A stately, compact, robust tree which holds its branches up and carries its leaves until late in the autumn. It grows rapidly and becomes a very majestic specimen.

	Each
6 in. cal., 27 ft. high.....	\$35.00
6½ in. cal., 27 ft. high.....	40.00
7 in. cal., 28 ft. high.....	45.00
7½ in. cal., 28 ft. high.....	50.00
8 in. cal., 29 ft. high.....	60.00
8½ in. cal., 29 ft. high.....	70.00
9 in. cal., 30 ft. high.....	80.00
9½ in. cal., 30 ft. high.....	90.00

Ginkgo—Salisburia

MAIDENHAIR TREE. *Salisburia Adiantifolia*

This tree has become very popular during the last few years, owing to its unusual form and its odd leaves which resemble those of the maidenhair fern. It is especially to be recommended for city planting.

	Each
1½ in. cal., 8 ft. high.....	\$3.00

Hawthorn—Cratægus

CARRIERI. *Cratægus Carrieri*

A small tree with shining, dark green leaves and white flowers which bloom in May.

	Each
5 ft. high, low branched.....	\$3.00

PAUL'S SCARLET. *Cratægus Coccinea*

A beautiful variety of Hawthorn which bears red flowers.

	Each
5 to 6 ft. high, low branched.....	\$3.00
10 ft. high, high branched.....	6.00
11 ft. high, high branched.....	7.00
12 ft. high, high branched.....	8.00

Horsechestnut—Æsculus

WHITE DOUBLE-FLOWERING

Æsculus Hippocastanum Flore Albo Pleno

The finest variety of Horsechestnut. It has double flowers and bears no nuts and hence is best for park and avenue planting.

	Each
4 in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	\$12.00
4½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	15.00
5 in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	20.00
5½ in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	25.00

RED-FLOWERING. *Aesculus Hippocastanum Rubrum*

A grafted Horsechestnut with flame-colored flowers.

	Each
3 in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	\$8.00
3½ in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	10.00

Linden—Tilia

AMERICAN. *Tilia Americana*

A handsome native shade tree which grows very quickly and thrives in the poorest soil. It forms a very symmetrical avenue tree. The fragrant white flowers appear in June.

	Each
3½ in. cal., 19 ft. high.....	\$6.00
4 in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	9.00
4½ in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	12.00
5 in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	15.00
5½ in. cal., 23 ft. high.....	20.00
6 in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	25.00
6½ in. cal., 25 ft. high.....	30.00
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high.....	35.00

EUROPEAN LARGE-LEAVED. *Tilia Platyphyllos*

The broad-leaved variety, which forms the largest tree of all the Lindens.

	Each
3 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	\$6.00
3½ in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	9.00
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	12.00

EUROPEAN SMALL-LEAVED. *Tilia Vulgaris*

The best Linden for street planting. It grows rapidly and holds its leaves until very late in the autumn.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$5.00
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	6.00
3½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	9.00

SILVER. *Tilia Argentea*

An unusually symmetrical tree with very luxuriant foliage. The leaves are dark green above and silver on the under side.

	Each
3½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	\$9.00
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	12.00
4½ in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	15.00
5 in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	20.00
5½ in. cal., 23 ft. high.....	25.00
6 in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	30.00

Magnolia

The Magnolia is the earliest of the flowering trees, being covered with blossoms before the leaves appear.

SOULANGE'S. *Magnolia Soulangeana*

The hardiest of the Chinese Magnolias. The flowers are white inside, and pink without.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$5.00
5 ft. high.....	6.00

Maple—Acer

NORWAY. *Acer Platanoides*

The Norway Maple is one of the most satisfactory trees for either street or lawn planting. It grows rapidly in even the poorest soil and most exposed situations and suffers practically no setback after transplanting. It forms a large tree with a spreading head and deep green leaves, which remain on the tree until November. The only condition in which the Norway Maple will not thrive is in very wet ground. There it is safer to plant the Sugar or Silver Maple.

The Amawalk Nursery contains thirty thousand specimen Norway Maples from two to seven-inch caliper, the largest stock of these trees in this country.

	Each
2 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	5.00
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	6.00
3½ in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	9.00
4 in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	12.00
4½ in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	15.00
5 in. cal., 25 ft. high.....	20.00
5½ in. cal., 26 ft. high.....	25.00
6 in. cal., 27 ft. high.....	30.00
6½ in. cal., 28 ft. high.....	35.00
7 in. cal., 29 ft. high.....	45.00
7½ in. cal., 30 ft. high.....	55.00

GLOBE HEADED NORWAY

Acer Platanoides Globosum

An unusual grafted form of Norway Maple. These are splendid specimens with dense, round heads of very compact growth. They are very effective in formal planting as a substitute for the more common Catalpa Bungei.

5 to 7 foot stems.

	Each
3½ in. cal., 8 ft. spread.....	\$25.00
4 in. cal., 8 ft. spread.....	30.00
4½ in. cal., 9 ft. spread.....	35.00
5 in. cal., 9 ft. spread.....	40.00

SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY

Acer Platanoides Schwedleri

A variety of the Norway Maple with very brilliant coloring. The foliage in the spring is blood-red, turning later to a rich, very dark green.

	Each
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	\$6.00
3½ in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	9.00
4 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	12.00
4½ in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	15.00
5 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	20.00
5½ in. cal., 19 ft. high.....	25.00
6 in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	30.00
6½ in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	35.00
7 in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	45.00

SUGAR. *Acer Saccharum*

A well-known native shade tree which thrives in moist ground. It is one of the finest trees for fall coloring, the foliage turning to shades of yellow, orange and scarlet.

	Each
2 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	5.00
3 in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	6.00
3½ in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	9.00
4 in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	12.00
4½ in. cal., 26 ft. high.....	15.00
5 in. cal., 27 ft. high.....	20.00
5½ in. cal., 28 ft. high.....	25.00

PYRAMIDAL SILVER.

Acer Dasyarpum Pyramidalis

The best tree to plant where a rapid grower is desired for immediate effect. It is a new and superior variety of the Silver

Maple, of compact, symmetrical form and remarkably quick growth. We grow this tree both in standard form for avenue planting and branched to the ground. The latter make very effective screens.

Standard form:

	Each
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	\$5.00
3½ in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	7.00
4 in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	9.00
4½ in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	12.00
5 in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	15.00
5½ in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	20.00
6 in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	25.00
6½ in. cal., 23 ft. high.....	30.00
7 in. cal., 23 ft. high.....	35.00
7½ in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	40.00
8 in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	45.00
8½ in. cal., 25 ft. high.....	50.00
9 in. cal., 26 ft. high.....	60.00
9½ in. cal., 27 ft. high.....	70.00
10 in. cal., 28 ft. high.....	80.00
10½ in. cal., 29 ft. high.....	90.00
11 in. cal., 30 ft. high.....	100.00

Branched to the ground:

4 in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	\$9.00
4½ in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	12.00
5 in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	15.00
5½ in. cal., 26 ft. high.....	20.00
6 in. cal., 28 ft. high.....	25.00

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE

Acer Pseudo-Platanus Atropurpureum

A very fine lawn tree with remarkably beautiful foliage. The leaves are a rich, dark green above, and deep, purplish red on the under side, and retain this coloring until fall, when the red becomes more brilliant and the green turns to clear yellow.

	Each
3 in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	\$7.00
3½ in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	10.00
4 in. cal., 19 ft. high.....	13.00
4½ in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	16.00
5 in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	20.00
5½ in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	25.00
6 in. cal., 23 ft. high.....	30.00
6½ in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	35.00

SCARLET. *Acer Rubrum*

Remarkable in the spring for its masses of red flowers and seeds, and in the fall for its brilliant crimson leaves.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	\$5.00
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	7.00
3½ in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	10.00
4 in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	14.00

Japanese Maple—*Acer Palmatum*

The Japanese Maple forms a small low branched tree, growing not more than twenty feet high. It is very extensively used for its brilliant coloring and is most effective when several specimens are massed together.

DARK PURPLE-LEAVED

Acer Palmatum Atropurpureum

The leaves of this variety are blood-red in the spring, turning to a rich purple which lasts throughout the summer.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$7.00
6 ft. high.....	9.00
7 ft. high.....	11.00
8 ft. high.....	13.00
9 ft. high.....	15.00

OSAKAZUKI. *Acer Palmatum Osakazuki*

The best variety to plant for fall coloring. The leaves are green in the summer and become bright red in the autumn.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$7.00
6 ft. high.....	9.00
7 ft. high.....	11.00
8 ft. high.....	13.00
9 ft. high.....	15.00

GREEN CUT-LEAVED WEEPING

Acer Palmatum Dissectum

A weeping form, with finely cut leaves.

	Each
2½ ft. high.....	\$5.00
3 ft. high.....	6.00

Nettle Tree—*Celtis*

Celtis Occidentalis

An unusually hardy native tree, which will withstand the most adverse conditions. It grows with a wide-spreading head, and is especially to be recommended for planting in dry ground.

	Each
2 in. cal., 9 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 11 ft. high.....	5.00
3 in. cal., 13 ft. high.....	6.00

Oak—*Quercus*

It is generally considered that the Oaks are of very slow growth, and for that reason they are not planted as extensively as their beauty and vigor merit. This is a mistaken idea. The Oaks here catalogued make nearly as rapid a growth as, for example, the Sugar Maple.

AMERICAN PIN. *Quercus Palustris*

The most rapid growing of the Oaks. It is a very beautiful variety, distinguished by its long, somewhat drooping branches. The foliage is deeply cut and turns orange and scarlet in the fall.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	\$6.00
3 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	8.00
3½ in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	10.00
4 in. cal., 19 ft. high.....	14.00
4½ in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	18.00
5 in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	22.00
5½ in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	27.00
6 in. cal., 23 ft. high.....	33.00
6½ in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	40.00
7 in. cal., 25 ft. high.....	47.00
7½ in. cal., 26 ft. high.....	55.00
8 in. cal., 27 ft. high.....	65.00
8½ in. cal., 28 ft. high.....	75.00

AMERICAN RED. *Quercus Rubra*

Of vigorous, upright habit. The leaves are very large, of a rich, dark green, changing to deep red in the autumn.

	Each
2 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	6.00
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	8.00
3½ in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	10.00
4 in. cal., 23 ft. high.....	14.00
4½ in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	18.00
5 in. cal., 25 ft. high.....	22.00

AMERICAN SCARLET.

Quercus Coccinea

Similar in habit to the Red Oak, but with smaller and more deeply cut foliage which turns brilliant crimson.

	Each
4 in. cal., 23 ft. high.....	\$14.00
4½ in. cal., 25 ft. high.....	18.00

Plane—Platanus

LONDON. *Platanus Orientalis*

This is rapidly becoming the most popular tree for city planting. It thrives under the most adverse conditions, and its leaves retain their fresh green in spite of drought and dust.

	Each
2 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	5.00
6½ in. cal., 25 ft. high.....	40.00
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high.....	45.00
7½ in. cal., 27 ft. high.....	50.00
8 in. cal., 28 ft. high.....	60.00

Poplar—Populus

LOMBARDY.

Populus Nigra Fastigiata

A very quick growing tree, used in landscape work for its narrow pyramidal form.

	Each
1½ in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	\$2.00
1¾ in. cal., 11 ft. high.....	2.50

Tulip Tree—Liriodendron

Liriodendron Tulipifera

A native forest tree of tall, pyramidal habit. It has light green, glossy foliage, and tulip-shaped flowers.

	Each
2 in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	\$5.00
2½ in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	6.00

Willow—Salix

The willows are among the most satisfactory trees to plant in very wet ground, where they make rapid growth.

LAUREL-LEAVED. *Salix Laurifolia*

A small upright tree with shining, dark, green leaves.

Low branched:

	Each
2 in. cal., 8 ft. high.....	\$3.00
2½ in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	4.00
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	5.00
3½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	6.00
4 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	7.00

High branched:

5½ in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	\$20.00
6 in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	25.00
6½ in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	30.00
7 in. cal., 25 ft. high.....	35.00

THURLOW'S. *Salix Elegantissima*

This variety grows in symmetrical form, with a straight trunk and drooping branches.

	Each
2 in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 11 ft. high.....	5.00
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	6.00

WEeping. *Salix Babylonica*

The well-known Weeping Willow. These trees grow in picturesque, irregular forms, with spreading branches.

	Each
2 in. cal., 8 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 9 ft. high.....	5.00
3 in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	6.00

Conifers

Namely, the cone-bearing trees, but generally understood to refer to the evergreens.

Arborvitae—*Thuya*

AMERICAN. *Thuya Occidentalis*

A native evergreen of pyramidal growth especially adapted for hedges and formal planting.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$4.00
6 ft. high.....	5.00
7 ft. high.....	6.00
8 ft. high.....	8.00
9 ft. high.....	10.00
10 ft. high.....	13.00
11 ft. high.....	16.00

GLOBE. *Thuya Globosum*

A dwarf, globe-shaped variety, useful for planting in borders.

	Each
1½ ft. high.....	\$3.00
2 ft. high.....	4.00
2½ ft. high.....	5.00

SIBERIAN. *Thuya Occidentalis Wareana*

A very hardy variety of compact growth and dark green coloring.

	Each
2½ ft. high.....	\$3.00
3 ft. high.....	4.00

Hemlock—*Tsuga*

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. *Tsuga Canadensis*

A graceful and beautiful evergreen. Very ornamental when planted singly, and as it stands close shearing it also forms a splendid hedge. It is the only evergreen that can be grown in a partial shade.

We can supply Hemlocks in the following sizes, either closely sheared for formal effects and hedge planting, or with their natural open growth.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$4.00
6 ft. high.....	5.00
7 ft. high.....	7.00
8 ft. high.....	9.00
9 ft. high.....	12.00
10 ft. high.....	15.00
11 ft. high.....	20.00
12 ft. high.....	25.00
13 ft. high.....	30.00

Juniper—*Juniperus*

PFITZER'S. *Juniperus Pfitzeriana*

A low-growing form of Juniper, with spreading branches. The foliage is bluish green.

	Each
2½ ft. high, 3 ft. wide.....	\$5.00
3 ft. high, 4 ft. wide.....	6.00
3½ ft. high, 5 ft. wide.....	8.00
4½ ft. high, 6 ft. wide.....	12.00

RED CEDAR. *Juniperus Virginiana*

Our native Red Cedar, which will grow on the driest hillside. Its narrow, pyramidal shape makes it valuable in landscape work.

	Each
3 ft. high.....	\$3.00
4 ft. high.....	4.00

BLUE CEDAR.

Juniperus Virginiana Glauca

Similar to the Red Cedar, but of an unusually beautiful violet blue color.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$5.00
5 ft. high.....	7.00

Larch—Larix

JAPANESE. *Larix Kämpferi*

This is the finest species of Larch and very rare. The foliage turns to a rich shade of burnt orange in the autumn.

	Each
10 ft. high.....	\$10.00
11 ft. high.....	11.00
12 ft. high.....	12.00
13 ft. high.....	14.00
14 ft. high.....	16.00

Pine—Pinus

AUSTRIAN. *Pinus Austriaca*

The hardest evergreen grown. It thrives in the most exposed situations and is adapted to any soil except very wet ground. It forms a stately and symmetrical tree with spreading branches and rich, dark green needles.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$5.00
6 ft. high.....	7.00
7 ft. high.....	9.00
8 ft. high.....	12.00
9 ft. high.....	15.00
10 ft. high.....	18.00
11 ft. high.....	21.00
12 ft. high.....	25.00
13 ft. high.....	30.00
14 ft. high.....	35.00
15 ft. high.....	40.00

CORSICAN. *Pinus Laricio Corsica*

An interesting variety, with long, twisted needles.

	Each
14 ft. high.....	\$35.00
15 ft. high.....	40.00
16 ft. high.....	45.00

MUGHO. *Pinus Mughus*

A dwarf variety, with dark green foliage, suitable for growing in evergreen groups and rockeries.

	Each
1 ft. high.....	\$2.00
1½ ft. high.....	3.00
2 ft. high.....	4.00

WHITE. *Pinus Strobus*

A popular variety of Pine. It grows rapidly and has soft, light green needles.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$3.00
5 ft. high.....	4.00
6 ft. high.....	6.00
7 ft. high.....	8.00

Pinus Strobus Umbraculifera

A dwarf Pine which grows in the form of the Mugho, but has the light green foliage of the White Pine.

	Each
1½ ft. high.....	\$3.00
2 ft. high.....	4.00
2½ ft. high.....	5.00

SWISS STONE. *Pinus Cembra*

Forms a medium-sized tree of conical shape, with thick bluish green needles.

	Each
2 ft. high.....	\$2.00
2½ ft. high.....	3.00

Retinospora— Chamæcyparis

The Retinosporas are very decorative evergreens and are especially suitable for formal gardening.

FILIFERA AUREA

A low, spreading variety with golden foliage which keeps its brilliant color throughout the year.

	Each
1 ft. high, 1½ ft. wide.....	\$3.00
1½ ft. high, 2 ft. wide.....	4.00

PISIFERA AUREA

Forms a medium-sized tree, graceful and open in contour. The new growth is a rich, golden yellow, changing later to a greener shade.

	Each
3 ft. high.....	\$3.00
4 ft. high.....	4.00
5 ft. high.....	6.00
6 ft. high.....	8.00
7 ft. high.....	11.00

8 ft. high.....	15.00
9 ft. high.....	20.00
10 ft. high.....	25.00
11 ft. high.....	30.00
12 ft. high.....	35.00

PLUMOSA

The hardest of the green Retinosporas. Will stand close shearing.

	Each
2 ft. high.....	\$2.00
3 ft. high.....	3.00
4 ft. high.....	4.00

PLUMOSA AUREA

The finest golden evergreen for formal effects. Our specimens are closely sheared in round or pyramidal form.

	Each
2 ft. high.....	\$2.00
3 ft. high.....	3.00
4 ft. high.....	4.00
5 ft. high.....	6.00
6 ft. high.....	8.00
7 ft. high.....	11.00
8 ft. high.....	15.00
9 ft. high.....	20.00

SILVER. *Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii*

Of a rich silvery blue color and makes a beautiful contrast with the green and golden tints of other varieties.

	Each
2½ ft. high.....	\$4.00
3 ft. high.....	5.00
3½ ft. high.....	6.00

Spruce and Fir—Picea and Abies

BLUE SPRUCE

The Amawalk Nursery makes a specialty of the Colorado and Koster Blue Spruce, and has over 10,000 specimens all carefully selected for their color.

COLORADO BLUE

Picea Pungens Glauca

Grown on its own roots. It is a vigorous, compact tree, very symmetrical in form and beautiful in color.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$ 5.00
5 ft. high.....	6.00
6 ft. high.....	8.00
7 ft. high.....	10.00
8 ft. high.....	13.00
9 ft. high.....	16.00
10 ft. high.....	20.00
11 ft. high.....	25.00
12 ft. high.....	30.00
13 ft. high.....	35.00
14 ft. high.....	40.00
15 ft. high.....	45.00

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE

Picea Pungens

Only differs from the Colorado Blue in its coloring and has a very valuable place in landscape work, as the pleasing shade of green harmonizes splendidly with other evergreens.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$ 5.00
5 ft. high.....	6.00
6 ft. high.....	8.00
7 ft. high.....	10.00
8 ft. high.....	13.00
9 ft. high.....	16.00

KOSTER BLUE

Picea Pungens Glauca Kosteri Compacta

A grafted form. The foliage is a more brilliant blue than that of the Colorado.

	Each
7 ft. high.....	\$12.00
8 ft. high.....	16.00
9 ft. high.....	20.00
10 ft. high.....	25.00
11 ft. high.....	30.00

CONCOLOR. *Abies Concolor*

The Silver Fir. A rare and beautiful evergreen of compact growth, with flat foliage of a silvery green.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$ 8.00
6 ft. high.....	10.00
7 ft. high.....	13.00
8 ft. high.....	16.00
9 ft. high.....	20.00
10 ft. high.....	25.00

DOUGLAS. *Abies Douglassi*

A fine, rapid-growing, hardy tree from the Rocky Mountains. It has soft, bright green foliage.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$5.00
6 ft. high.....	7.00
7 ft. high.....	9.00
8 ft. high.....	12.00

WEeping DOUGLAS

Abies Douglassi Pendula

A weeping variety of the Douglas Spruce. A very picturesque and unusual tree.

	Each
8 ft. high.....	\$15.00
9 ft. high.....	20.00
10 ft. high.....	25.00
11 ft. high.....	30.00

GREGORY'S. *Picea Gregoriana*

A dwarf variety forming a compact specimen broader than it is high.

	Each
3 ft. high, 4 ft. wide.....	\$10.00
3½ ft. high, 4 ft. wide.....	15.00
4 ft. high, 4½ ft. wide.....	20.00

NORWAY. *Picea Excelsa*

A popular and inexpensive evergreen which grows rapidly and will thrive in exposed situations.

We can supply Norway Spruce in the following sizes, either closely sheared for formal effects and hedge planting, or with their natural open growth.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$4.00
6 ft. high.....	5.00
7 ft. high.....	6.00
8 ft. high.....	8.00
9 ft. high.....	10.00
10 ft. high.....	13.00
11 ft. high.....	16.00
12 ft. high.....	20.00
13 ft. high.....	24.00
14 ft. high.....	28.00
15 ft. high.....	32.00
16 ft. high.....	36.00
17 ft. high.....	40.00
18 ft. high.....	44.00
19 ft. high.....	48.00
20 ft. high.....	52.00

WEeping NORWAY. *Picea Excelsa Inverta*

Grows in peculiar and interesting forms.

	Each
3 ft. high, 5 ft. spread.....	\$9.00
4 ft. high, 6 ft. spread.....	12.00
5 ft. high, 7 ft. spread.....	15.00

*Instructions for planting
on following pages.*

Instructions for Planting

ALL trees may be transplanted in the Spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground. This planting season lasts until the new growth has developed so far that it would wilt if the tree were moved. Deciduous trees may usually be planted until about the first of May, and evergreens until the end of May.

A supplementary season for evergreen planting comes in August and September.

The Fall planting season begins the latter part of October and lasts until the ground is frozen. This time is advantageous for all evergreens and most deciduous trees. All trees planted in exposed situations in the Fall must be securely guyed, and Retinosporas and Hemlocks should be protected during the first Winter. The following deciduous trees should not be transplanted in the Fall: Birches, Silver Maples, Red Maples and Tulips.

When trees cannot be planted as soon as received, they should be "heeled in," that is, the roots should be laid in a trench and covered with earth. It is very important that the roots should not dry out by exposure to air or heat.

Evergreens and some varieties of deciduous trees are shipped with a ball of earth burlapped around their roots, which should be kept moist until the tree is planted.

Great care should be taken in planting.

The holes for the trees should be large enough to allow the roots to spread out to their fullest extent. Trees must be planted at the exact depth at which they grew. This is shown by the mark of the soil around the trunk.

If the ground is not fertile, good soil should be secured to fill in the holes. When this is not necessary, the top soil, being richer than the subsoil, should be put in first. The dirt in the hole must be firmly packed down, so that the tree will not work loose.

When trees are planted in exposed situations they must be guyed to hold them firmly in place until their roots become established.

Trees need to be thoroughly watered when planted, and regularly thereafter. Once or twice a week is often enough, but plenty of water should be used.

It is well to remember that the roots of trees are comparatively deep in the ground, differing from plants, and the whole root area must be thoroughly soaked with water to insure successful planting.

If the planting is done in dry ground, only sufficient earth to cover the roots should be put in the hole. Then water should be poured in and the soaked earth allowed to settle before the hole is filled up. This particularly applies to evergreens.

Cultivation of the ground around the trees after they are planted is very important. The soil should be worked with a hoe at least once a week to keep the ground from becoming hard. This allows air and moisture to reach the roots.

Illustrated instructions for planting are shown on the following pages.

Illustrated Instructions for Planting a Deciduous Tree

The Photographs are of a Norway Maple
three inches in caliper, eighteen feet high



No. 1

Mark out the hole in the form of a circle, making the diameter equal to the spread of the roots of the tree. Place the sod on one side.

No. 2

Remove the black soil immediately under the sod—which is the best soil—and place next to the sod.



No. 3

Remove the under or yellow soil to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Note the three soils are kept in separate piles—the sod, the black soil and the yellow soil.

No. 4

Width of the hole, five feet, top and bottom.



No. 5

Decayed manure or leaf mould put into the hole for a depth of two inches.



No. 6

Turn the sod upside down over the manure or leaf mould, and thoroughly tamp.

No. 7

Put back some pulverizing it by depth of twelve the hole still deep.

of the black soil, hand, to a total inches, leaving eighteen inches



No. 8

The tree, with perfect root development, ready to be planted.

No. 9

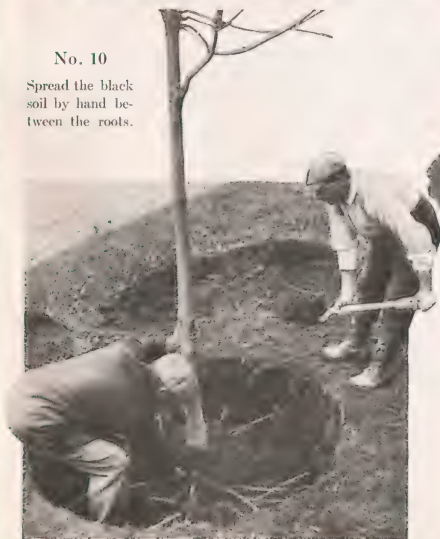
Spread out the roots so that every one is perfectly straight. If necessary, trim some of the long roots, making sure that every important root has a clean cut and not a jagged break at the end.

NOTE—At this point the soil mark on the tree, showing the former depth at which it was planted, must be level with the ground. If necessary, take out a little soil or put a little more black dirt into the hole.



No. 10

Spread the black soil by hand between the roots.



No. 11

After covering the roots, shovel the rest of the black soil on and thoroughly tamp.

No. 12

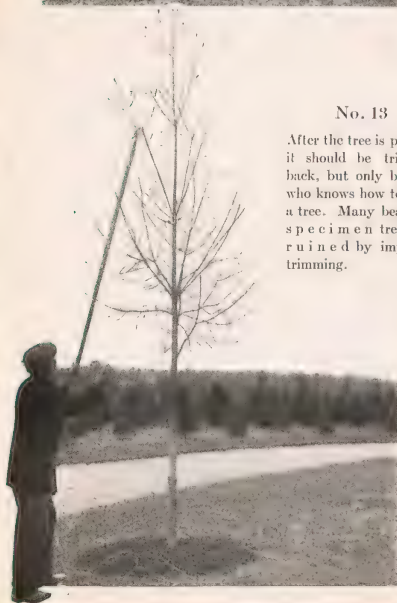
Mix the yellow soil with one part of decayed manure or leaf mould to two parts of yellow soil, and spread on the top.

NOTE—This mixture tends to keep the top soil open and prevents it from packing too hard.



No. 13

After the tree is planted it should be trimmed back, but only by one who knows how to trim a tree. Many beautiful specimen trees are ruined by improper trimming.



No. 14

The tree, properly planted and trimmed. The soil around the tree must be kept open and should be constantly cultivated for the first year. For the first month the tree should be watered once a week to a depth of twelve inches, to induce root action.

Illustrated Instructions for Planting Evergreens

The photographs are of a Hemlock five feet high



No. 1

Water the roots thoroughly before planting



No. 2

After preparing the hole as for a deciduous tree, place the evergreen in it and remove the burlap.



No. 3

Follow the instructions for planting deciduous trees. Then form a saucer of the soil around the tree, banking on the outside and running down to a depth of two inches below the branches. This is for the purpose of holding water; evergreens need more water than deciduous trees. Fill the saucer with water until the ground will hold no more.

No. 4

Untie the branches. Spread out the lower ones so they are close to the ground. This prevents the soil from drying out. Cultivate and water once a week.



